MORE OF THEIR PROPOSED MEASURES. THEIR PROBABLE PLACES ON COMMITTEES-COM-PLAINT OF PAST TREATMENT.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-Although the House rules have been liberalized the success of almost every bill will still largely depend upon the formation of the committees. The wide scope of the measures prepared by the New-York members makes the question one of great interest to them. As representatives of a State of its importance the New-York Democratic members complain that they were not fairly considered in the arrangement of the committees in the last House. Members from ther States were placed at the head of all the leading committees. A friend of the Speaker says that this was due to the poverty of intellect among the New-York Democratic members. It was more likely due to what Mr. Hewitt calls the unjust and unreasonable prejudice of Western and Southern members to those coming from a State in which Wall Street influences are supposed to predominate. The distribution of the appropriation bills and the enlargement of the powers of many of the committees, will make it easier for the Speaker to do instice to the New-York members. In the last House the chairmen of eight committees were taken from that State. Two of those committees—that concerning the public health, of which Lewis Beach was chairman, and the Census Committee, of which Mr. Cox was chairman -have been abolished. Two of the remaining committees—that on Ventilation and Acousties and the one on Expenditures on Public Buildings -are absolutely useless. Excepting the Naval Committee, of which Mr. Cox was at the head, the other committees of which New-York members were made chairmen-manufactures, militia and American shipbuilding-were of no consequence in

the last House.

Now that the Naval Committee is to have charge of the Navy appropriation bill it will become of greater importance. As Mr. Cox's successor, "Tim" Campbell, thinks that he should be at the head of this committee. and with his native modesty he has so informed the Speaker. But the chances are that he will be given an opportunity in his own expressive language to "whoop-'em-up" as a member of the Committee on Indian Af-fairs in place of Robert S. Stevens, of Attica, who was not re-elected. It is generally believed that Mr. Hewitt will be made chairman of the Naval Committee, though his knowledge of the revenue laws makes him a valua-ble member, at this time, of the Ways and Means Committee, which will attempt to change the tariff laws, General Vicie, who is a graduate of West Point and the most experienced military man in the House, will be a member of the Military Committee, and his friends hope to see him made its chairman. New-York City, the in provement of whose harbor concerns the entire country, had no member on the last River and Harbor Committee. Colonel Merri nan is talked of as a probable member of that committee, though his practical knowledge of military affairs may lead to his being placed on the Committee on the Militia, and the transfer of Nicholas Muller to the River and Harbor Committee. Mr. Pulitzer will probably succeed O. B. Potter as a member of the Banking and Currency Committee. Mr. Beach is likely to succeed John H. Bagley, as chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Belmont desires to be made chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. but Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, will probably retoin that place, being an older and abler man than Mr. Belmont, Mr. Adams expects to succeed Mr. Dor-shelmer on the Judiciary Committee, One of the Brooklyn members, probably Mr. Bilss, who is seeking a proper consideration for that city in the creation of its new post office building, is likely to suc-ceed Mr. Wemple on the Committee on Public Buildings. Colonel Merriman will probably succeed Mr. Hardy as chairman of the Committee on Ventilition and Acoustics, while the American Shipbuilding and Shipowning Committee, of which General Slocum was chair-man, is also sought after by a Brooklyn member. Of the Republican members, Mr. Hiscock will probably be retained on the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Parker on the Judiciary, Mr. Ketcham on Fereign Affairs, Mr. Miliard on Pacific Ratironds and Mr. James on Labor. Those who have talked with Speaker Carlisle say that he desires as far as consistent with the interest of legislation to retain on the committees the exper-tenced men who served last year.

So far ascan be ascertained the New-York members have ready to introduce to-morrow, should that be the order of business, about 150 bills. Many of those

are private claim and pension bills. The particulars of some of the important measures were given in to-day's TRIBUSE. Mr. Parker, of St. Lawrence County, after consultation with the Commissioner of Agriculture, who approves such legislation, will introduce a bill to regulate the exportation of articles made in imitation of butter and cheese. The exportation of butter and cheese has been greatly injured by these fraudulent articles which have been introduced in foreign markets as genuine products of the American dairy. Mr. Parker'sbill will require these imitations to be plainly branded and sold for what they actually are, and the ship's manifest must contain a truthful description of them. Heavy penalties will be imposed for attempted evasions of the proposed act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is to be empowered to appoint special Inspectors to enforce it. A similar measure was favorably reported in the last House and might have passed if Mr. Parker will tax the manufacture or sale of oleomas garine, and require it to be sold altogether from the stamped package like tobacco. He will also ensteavor to procure relief for American shipping on the great lakes and the St. Lawrence lilver.

The Canadians have adopted the British theory of en-

couraging shopping instead of seeking to make it a source of revenue, as is done by the United States. Port charges in the Dominion are small compared with those on this side. Every canal-hoat loaded with lumber has to pay \$2 50 on the Canadian side for a certificate from an American Consul. Mr. Parker wants entrance and clearance fees and consular charges reduced. He will also seek to have changed a Treasury regulation requiring every boat after sundown to carry lights. The strict enforcement of this regulation caused a consternation among the pleasure seekers inst summer at the Thousand Islands. The owner of every small skiff caught with out lights after sundown was fined. This was inconvenient, to the young people particularly, and Mr. Parker wants small skiffs excepted from the regulation, American boats are not allowed to carry passengers from port to port on the Canadian side, but such privileges are extended to Canadian boats on this side. Mr. Parker will seek to have no more privileges

extended to Canadians than they grant to Americans.

extended to Canadians than they grant to Americans.

Representative West, of Saratoga, has a bill to pay a
bounty of \$100 each to the enlisted men of the 7th
New-York Cavalry, known in the war as the Biack Horse
Cavalry. He also has several pension bills. Representative Baker, of Rochester, who, while a member of the
State Senate, introduced the act providing for a state
limited Commission, has prepared a somewhat similar
for a National commission. He proposes that the
commissioners shall be experts and that their pay shall be
\$10,000 each a year. He also proposes to create a
bureau of public documents to take charge of
the care and distribution of such matters. Now
each bureau looks after its own printing and
one does not know what the other is doing,
there is no system of distribution and many public documents are wasted. After consulting with the heads of
departments are wasted. After consulting with the heads of
departments are wasted.

parenport, as a new member, has only one re in preparation. That will be to increase the

Mr. Davenport, as a new member, has only one measure in preparation. That will be to increase the tariff on sumarta tobacco. Formerly there was little of this tobacco imported and only a small duty was imposed on it. The importation has increased now so as seriously to interfere with the tobacco growers of New-York and adjoining States.

Representative Walter Sessions, when serving a former term in concress, had a law passed authorizing the Indians on the Seneca Reservation to lease a part of their lands, and Salamanca is now built on hand leased in that way. Mr. Sessions has prepared a bill which which will provide for the disposal of such part of the Reservation as the Indians do not need, and the division of the remainder in severalty. There are only 3.200 Indians on this Reservation, and they have 31.000 acres on Allegany River, and 2.000 on Allegany Creek. They receive \$13.000 a year from their leases and an aboutly of \$3.80 cach from investments made for them when they sold the lands on which Tenawonda and Black Rock now stand. Mr. Sessions proposes to use the sum received for the sale of such land as is not needed in making improvements on the remainder, which is to be alloted in severally, the patents to be inallenable for twenty-five pears. He says that the Indians are now reverned by a council, which is a ministure Tweed "ring."

Mr. Millard will introduce a bill to provide for terms of the United States District Court at Binghanton. This bill passed the House at the last session, but failed in the senate.

Mr. Ferquhar, of Buffalo, is preparing a comprehensive

ne Senate. Mr. Ferquhar, of Busalo, is preparing a comprehensive

measure for a division of the judicial district of Northern New York. This district comprises the countries of Rensselaer, Albany, Scholarie and Delaware, and all the counties north and west. The District Judge lives at Utlea, and Mr. Farquar says District Judge lives at Utica, and Mr. Farquar says that it often costs mere to go there to attend court in cases where heats are licelled, etc., than the claim amounts to. The district is too large, and he wants it divided so that one judge will be convenient to Buffalo. He will also introduce a bill to abolish the fees of United States marshals and pay them salaries. He tells of one case where a man was arresed for passing a \$1 counterfeit bill, and there were 100 items of charges made by the marshal. He has talked with the Fresident about the matter who is anxious to bring about this change in the law. Mr. Farquar will endeavor to have Fort Porter at Buffalo rehabulitated and the work carried forward on the breakwater which is now half completed. ed. neral Ketchem's chief measure is that for a public neral Ketchem's chief measure is that for a public neral Ketchem's chief measure is that for a public

General Accounts of the Mexicon is that it a plant building to cost \$100,000 at Hudson. He has aircady had Mr. Miller introduce the bill in the Senate.

Mr. Lindsley, of Rondout, has a bill to fix the date of the death of Lieutenant Chipp and associates of the Jeannette expedition. As the law now stands their relatives cannot collect the pay. He will also seek to have the United States survey extended lower down the Hud-

on Blver.

Representative Adams will introduce a bill to author-Representative Adams will introduce the nerchants and shipmasters to make ouths before a notary public as well as before the Collector of the Port or officer before whom entry is to be made. This will save inerchants and shipmasters many trips to the Custom House. There are still other measures of more or

less general interestin the hands of the New-York members, and they may be introduced to-morrow.

EXAMINING THE TRUST COMPANIES. REPORT OF THE STATE BANK SUPERINTENDENT

UPON THEIR CONDITION. ALBANY, Dec. 19 .- Following are abstracts of the examinations of the trust, loan and mortgage companies of New-York and Brooklyn just completed under the direction of the Bank Superintendent, Willis S. Paine. Ten years ago the resources of the trust companies of the State were \$69,654,948. On July 1 of the present year they were \$165,177,903 69. UNION THUST COMPANY.

UNION LAGGE COMMENCE	
Pressurers Sond and mortgages, st. ex in: extments at mar 'et values come secured by collaterals, asi, on hand and in banks contribusions accrued interest accrued.	\$380,000 00 2,584,515 61 19,041,986 73 4,901,928 92 24,565 48 123,195 54
Total resources	#27.076.787 28
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Total liabilities	
Resources— Bonds and mortgages. Lock nyestments at market values. Bills purclased. Locans secures by collaterals. Lasti on hand said in baires. Real estate (banking house and lot) Interest account on loans. Commissions accrued.	\$50,900 00 5,805,587 50 1,037,887 51 12,748,384 42 4,509,825,925,9 237,825,9 65,000 00
Total resources	\$24,107,354 50
Listrilling Capital stock Unpaid dividends Due depesitors Interes account on deposits Rebate on hile purchased Expense account. Total habibilities	\$1,000,000 01 7,021 25 20,640,593 61 163,124 96 5,376 63 500 00
Total habitities	
Resources—	\$1,046,404.75

Pue depositors Interes, account or deposits Rebate on bries purchased Expense account	5,876 63 500 00
Total liabilities	2,230,738 05
NEW-YORK LIVE INSURANCE TRUS	r COMPANY.
Resources Fronting and mortgages Fronting and Market values Fron	\$1,646,404,75 8,029,419,25 2,003,415,10 5,786,432,30 416,000,00 2,015,360,88 6'L \$2,500,00 1,55,00,00
Total resources	\$21,011,501 87
Labiffics- Capital stock 1 u- depositors Anautices Anautices Contragent account Interest accured and rebate on bills purch' Expense account	\$1,000 000 00 16,628,555 18 295,641 23 131,700 00 8° 18681 d. 372,400 00
Total liabilities	

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. flowles and mortgages
Stock investments at market values.
Loans secured by collateral.
Hits purch sed .... \$37,899,586 12 Limitates
(ap ta steck
the positors
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thehate on bills purchased,
State tax a crued 12.500.00 Total liablifies ......

American Loan and Trust Company.—Resources, \$3.825, 791 10; Inbilities, \$3.703.812 58.

Long Islams Loan and Trust Company. Brooklyn. Resources, \$1.802.879 74; Inbilities, \$1,884.726 89; surplus. #67.001.85.

Equivable Treat Company.—Resources \$5,108,331.71. Rabition, 8-4.80.742.25. dedictioney in assets, \$8.4.10.54.

Mercantile Treat Company.—Resources, \$12.074,998.75; Insulition, \$12.517.80.95. Society \$1.20.749.80.75; Insulition, \$12.517.80.95. Resources, \$13.35,000.12. Rabition, \$2.80.85, \$30.020.25; surplus, \$19.00.85, \$33.5,000.12. Rabition, \$13.00.95. Society \$10.00.85.

Metropoliton Treat Company.—Resources, \$4,802,075.02; insulition, \$4,502,009.83; surplus, \$210.005.00.

Eval Estate Treat Company.—Resources, \$214,055.96; Rabition Rabition, \$4.502,009.83; surplus, \$210.005.00. heal Little Trust Company - neverness, \$114,955.96; liabil Les, \$10,031.15; surpers, \$7,035.86; liabil Les, \$17,53.86; 83; surpins, \$1,215.86; liabil Lies, \$17,53.86; 83; surpins, \$1,215.86; liabil Lies, \$17,53.86; 83; surpins, \$1,215.86; liabil Lies, \$17,53.86; 83; surpins, \$1,215.86; liabil Lies the liability of the wiseaers. It is understood that both Mr. Melaughlin and Mr. Whitney are in a "conciliatory" frame of mind and this makes their lask an independent fruit is understood that liability is surpins, \$1,215.86; liabil Lies the liability of the wiseaers. It is understood that both Mr. Melaughlin and Mr. Whitney are in a "conciliatory" frame of mind and this makes their lask an independent fruit company. Hes. 217, 55,861 85; surplus, 21,21; 0.53; hardwithcher Trust Company, Rosinces, \$876,258 95; habities, \$888,917,22; surplus, \$82,21; Rosinces, \$105,249; 0. habities, \$19,321 25; surplus, 3,484 65; finited States Merhydy Company, Resources, \$3,167,068 75; Habities, \$4,021,630 c1; surplus, \$185,135 74.

UNWILLING TO POSTPONE HIS MARRIAGE: A YOUNG LONG ISLAND FARMUR'S MYSTERIOUS DIS-APPHARANCE.

The circumstances attending the disappearance of Clinton B. Kegeman, from his home at Greenvale, L. L., on December 12, are becoming more strange and suspicious. When the father sent an advertisement to the New-York papers announcing his son's disappearthe New-York papers announcing his son's disappear-ance he supposed that he had left his home on account of the refusal of a young weman with whom he had been keeping company, to marry thin immediately, and he thought that his son woul return. Suspicions of foul play are now being entertained. His father, James A. Hegeman, is one of the wealthiest farmers in the region, but he and his wife are confirmed invalids and Clinton sought some one to help him in his family cares. Mattie Nostraed, the daughter of Whow Nostrand, who lives Mostrand, the dauguter of whole Nostrand, who have directly opposite the Hegerrans, had been his comparison from his earliest school-days. A few months ago he proposed marriage to her and was accepted but the date for the wedding was put off until next spring. He was determined to the the spointments of Excise Commissioners there are at present no less that for the candidates.

THE REPUBLICAN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. Mr. Cox had not opposed it. Another bill prepared by it to take place earlier. His mother has been an in-It to take place earlier. His hother has been an items softerer from rheumatism for many years and his father is subject to enlippic lits. These facts weighed upon the young man's mind and he became disheartened. In addition to this there was some opposition on the part of the girl's relatives to the proposed marriage. The day before his disappearance, Young Hogeman accompanied Miss Nostrand to New York and appeared to be in the best of spirits and the couple had their pletures taken. On the way finac he again asked that she should harry him at an early date. This she refused to do saying that she preferred to wait until spring. At this his seemed to become somewhat angered and would have nothing to say. As they were leaving the train sie said to him: "What is the matter with you, Clinton?" "Well," he said, "I'm going away and you need not look for me dead or alive, for you wen't find me." Nothing more was said, and when they reached bone he did not even say "good night." The next evening he was in the house until about 7 o'clock when he beard the man who brings the mail for the Nostrand and Hereman families, whistling along the road in front of the house. Clinton got up and 1 ut on his hat saving that he would go and see if there were any letters. He went out the door and from that time has more been seen. Every pond for tutles around has been dragged, wells examined. inton got up and jut on his hat saving that he would go not see if there were any letters. He went out the door not from that time has never been seen. Every point or inlies around has been dragged, wells examined, elds, barns, and woods scarched but no trace of him as been found. A reward has been officered for him and or alive, and everyone is zenious in searching for

A HORACE GREELEY ARMY POST FORMED. The society lodge room at No. 189 Bowery was transformed yesterday into a Grand Army post headquarters. The new post is named after Horace Greeley, and is composed entirely of printers. There were over 300 Grand Army men present to witness the ceremony, nearly every post in New-York and Brooklyn ceremony, nearly overly post in New York present were General De Lucy, of Corcoran Post; Commanders Caivin, of Hamilton Post; Lonegan, of Gens Post; Lee, of John A. Andrews Post; and R. Kockneller, of J. C. Ries Post. The ceremony of musicring in the recrulis, twenty-one in number, was performed according to the ritual of the order by David J. Mailon, assisted by Commander Lonegan, of Adam Goss Post, and Senior-Vice-Commander Vilbig, of Phil Kearty Post, as confactors, and by the department officers of the State of New-York. The following officers were then elected: Commander, Theodore C. Wildman who brought back from the fleid the company of The Consecticit Volunteers that General Joseph R. Hawley took out, and who is secretary and treasurer of Typogra-ficial Union No. 6): senior vice-commander, Robert McKredine; jusior vice-commander, Thomas Parker; quarternaster, William A. Whitney; adjusted, Marion D. Savage; officer of the day, Edward Creighton; officer of the guard, T. J. Robbisson; sergeant major, John Cody; quarternaster-sergeant, T. O. Meaniy.

A icter from Miss Greeky, written when the formation of the post was first Popose, was read, expressing her spreciation of the honor done her father's memory.

After the mustering-in a social meeting was held, at being represented. Among the visitors present were

ling her spiriculation of the noncollecting was held, at memory.

After the mustering-in a social meeting was held, at which succeives were made and army somes song, isador Isaacs, of McQuade Post, presiding. The new post, which numbers forty-seven members, will meet at No. 189 Bowery on the first Friday, at S.p. m. and third Sunday at 2.p. m. of each month.

HIGH WIND AND LOW TEMPERATURE. Those persons who were compelled to be on

the streets early yesterday were made painfully aware that there had been a decided change in the weather. The wind was from the northwest; the temperature at The wind was from the northwest; the temperature a 7 a.m. was 26° above zero, and while the sun shoot brightly it had very little warmth. Between 4 and a.m. the wind had obtained a velocity of 46 miles perfour. This gradually decreased until at 7 o'clock has evening it was blowing at the rate of 26 miles per hour. The temperature remained nearly stationary. It was 29° at 3 p. m. and 27° at 7 p. m. At the Signal Service station the operator reported that it was slightly warme in the extreme Northwest. To-day the temperature will be about the same as yesterday, but probably there will be less wind.

be about the same as yesterday, but probably there will be less wind.

A four-story frame house in course of erection in First-st, between Mource and Jackson stx, Hoboken, was blown down by the wind yestering. There was no one injured. The house was owned by Abraham Hoffman,

THE UNION FOR CHRISTIAN WORK.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Brooklyn Union for Christian Work was held at the Church of the Savior, in Pierrepont-st., last evening. The report of the treasurer showed that the receipts for The report of the treasurer showed that the receipts for the past year had been \$7,575.70 and the expenditures \$7,370.61. There is a nucleus of \$111.32 in bank toward a building fund. Twenty religious societies are associated in the union, and since its establishment its membership has increased five-fold. It has now become one of the most important societies for charitable and henevolent work in the city. The union maintains a free reading-room and library, to which there were 150,000 visits during the past year. It also maintains a large sewing-school at No. 16 Smithest. The union is, in alword, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and caring for the unfortunate. After President Robert Foster had read his report for the year, of which the above is a synopsis, addresses were made by Mr. A. T. White, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradtord, of Montelair, N. J. above is a synopsis, addresses were made by Mr. A. T. White, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradterd, of Montelair, N. J. the Rev. S. H. Camp, and the Rev. Drs. Van Dyke and Hall.

PUSHING SHERIFF GRANT TO THE FRONT. QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN NEXT YEAR'S ORGANIZA-

TION-FEARS OF A NARROW COURSE. The leaders of Tammany Hall are a good deal aritated over the organization of the new General Committee and the Committee on Organization for the coming year. The primaries have not been held yet, and theoretically no one is supposed to know who will compose the new committees. But the fact is that the various delegations are made out beforehand, and unless there is a rival faction endeavering to obtain control in a district, the programme agreed on is carried out to the letter. The primaries will be held on the evening of December 30, and the new General Committee will organize on the evening of January 8.

There are several matters which have been the subject of long discussion on the part of the leaders, but which or only imperfectly understood, or not at all, by most of the members of the General Committee. One of these is the admission of certain men as members of the General Committee and the Committee on Organization. The men who did more than any one else last year to pilot the organization to victory are those who are now advocating a liberal policy in the matter of bringing in strong representative Democrats, and by this means making Tammany Hall a power in the State and Nation, as well as in the city. If it puts up the bars and endeavors to retain all power n the bands of half a dozen incompetent men whose heads have been turned by the recent victory, there is a strong probability that some of those who anded most to

in the hands of hair a dozen meanigeness; it is a strong probability that some of those who mided most to accomplish that victory will get out of the organization. Left to their own devices, those ignorant and headstrong leaders will be in about the condition they were one year ago, when John Keily was taken suddenly sick and no one apparently had any clear hiea what to do or whither the organization was drifting.

The latest plan proposed by these men is to re-elect John Keily chairman of the Committee on Organization and Sheriffelect Grant Vice chairman. This would leave matters precisely as they are how. The Committee on Organization, composed as it is of about 1360 members, is the real seat of power. The new General Committee will consist or about 1,800 members. It is an unwieled body and merely resisters the acts of the Committee conformation. Mr. Keily has not net with the committee since the campaign of one year ago. He will probably bever meet with the committee again. His health forbuds it and be is three of politics. That would have sheriff Grant the virtual lead of the organization, and this is what the men who are cadeavoring to run film are alming at. Sheriff Grant is a young man, possessed of good natural impulses, but he is illudvised. He has been told by the few who surround nin, and for the present have his ear, that he can best reach the object of his amunion, the Mayoralty, by being the virtual head of the organization. Wiserheads tell him that he would better accomplish the object by keeping in the political background while Sheriff. As the virtual and responsible head of the Tanmany Committee on Organization he would have visited on him in that capapely any ill-judged acts as Sheriff. This would not be fair to the organization, the shayoralty, by being the virtual head of the organization he would have visited on him in that capapely any ill-judged acts as Sheriff. This would not be fair to the organization he would have resided they believe that Governor Hill can be induced to appoint one

#### MAYOR WHITNEY'S FAT OFFICES. HORDES OF CANDIDATES AND MANY FACTIONS TO BE PLACATED.

The past week has been an exciting one among the Brooklyn politicians. The announcement which it is claimed Mr. Whitney in side to a friend some days ago that he would make a clean sweep of the heads of the departments, with possibly one exception, gave a great impetus to the state-making business and one just after another of candidates for the various offices have been made up by the wiseacre. It is understood that both Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Whitney are in a "concilarduous one. There are so many old factional sores in the party requiring healing that only the number of offices at their disposal keeps the "loos" and the

Mayor-elect from inter dispair.

The most important offices to be filled by the Mayor's appointment are: Commissioner of City Works, salary, 85,000; deputy commissioner, \$5,000; secretary, \$4,300; Register of Water Rates, \$5,000; Water Purveyor, \$3,500, and other cleriships and Sewer and Street Superintendent. In the Police and Excise departments a Police Commissioner with \$5,000 salary is to be filed; Deputy Police Commissioner, \$3,000; Excise Commissioner, \$2,500; Fire Marsoni, \$2,500 Other officers are: A Health and Deput. Health Comunissioner, salaries \$4,000 and \$3,000; Fire Commissioner, \$5,000; and Deputy, \$3,000. Superintendent of Repairs, \$2,000; president of the Board of Assessors, \$4,000; the Mayor's private secretary, \$3,000; Commissioner of Buildings, \$5,000, and deputy, \$2,000; Revistrar, \$4,000; deputy \$3,000, and deather \$2,400; City Treasurer, \$4,000; Deputy City Treasurer, \$2,100; corporation Counsel, \$5,000; First Assistant Superintend Counsel, \$5,000; Second Assistant, \$3,000; Tax Collector, \$5,000; Deputy Tax Collector, \$3,600; Revision Counsel, \$5,000; The names of those who have been mentioned for these offices would be pages. Some toes of the tumber may be interrest from the fact that for the appointments of Excise Commissioners there are at present no less that forty-two canonicates.

The Republican Investigating Committee by the Republican County Convention, of which Edward Mitchell is chairman,

# PLANS TO PROTECT THE REVENUE.

BEOWER TO BE INVISTIGATED.

S. D. Phelps, of this city, has been repeated ly mentioned in the Washington dispatches of the last few days as the representative of the honest importers of New-York who desire an investigation into the this port. Mr. Phelps returned to this city on Saturday, and to a reporter of The Thibuss gave an account of his work there and of the prospective investigation of the Custom House. He said:
"My interest in the matter is not confined simply to

isinglass, glucose and grape sugar, but extends to many other classes of merchandise undervalued and fraudulently invoiced at the port of New-York. I represent many classes of important manufacturers, merchants and houest importers, not only in New-York but also in other large cities. While in Washington I saw the President and stated to him that I should prefer charges in writing against General Appraiser George V. Brower. They will show incompetency and George V. Brower. They will show incompetency and neglect of duty on his part and may extend further and invoive the question of his honesty as a public official. Similar charges will be had before the Senate Committee on Commerce which with have to report on Mr. Brower's niness for the office which he hous. The senate will probably adjourn Monday or Tuesday over the holiday recess. It is probable that no attempt at continuation of any nomination will be made until after recess. On Monday it is probable that Mr. Hoar will introduce a resolution authorizing the Senate Committee on Finance to investigate the whole system of the appraisement of merchandise at New-York and the system of the collection of revenue on will probably be so

system of the appraisement of merchandise at New-York and the system of the collection of revenue now in vogue. This resolution will probably be so drawn as to empower the committee to send for persons and papers, to administer on this and compel the attendance of witnesses. The resolution when offered, if the usual custom is followed, will be referred to the Committee on Finance, and its recommendations regarding it will not be had until after the holidays.

— It is also probable," continued Mr. Phelps, "that a resolution will also be introduced in the senate authorizing the Judiciary Committee to send for the recommendations in contain cases in which General Appraises Prower has rendered decisions. Mr. Brower sits virtually as a judicial officer in determining values, and the resolution for an investigation by the Judiciary Committee will be intended to show whether the Committee will be intended to show whether the Committee will be intended to show whether the teneral-Appraiser has or has not in feech cases decided contrary to law and evidence, and whether he has or not persistently taken and considered conclusive testimony which the law says he shall not take, and whether he has or not have asses refused to take testimony which the law says he shall take. This inquiry upon the record in these cases, of course, will have a hearing upon the question of Mr. Fleuver's intelligence and integrity.

"I this I can safely say that immediately after the holidays reliator Aidrich will introduce a bill to remedy many of the existing laws regarding the collection of cus-

"I think I can safely say that immediately after the holicays senator Adrich will introduce a bill to remedy many of the existing laws regarding the collection of customs. It will probably provide heavier ponalities and more specify punishment for offences against the revenue laws. It has been thought that the burden of proof in cases of underwaluation or fraud upon the revenue should be shifted, and that the Government should be preferred to the importer. The revival of the molety system as recommended by Secretary Manning will also be a feature, and instead of allowing an importer, as a present, when caught stealing not

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSIONS.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the New-The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society was held last night at St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third-st, and Fifth-ave, Bi-hop Henry C. Potter presided. The Rev. Dr. Morran, rector of the church, and the Rev. Alexander McKay Smith, had charge of the evening service, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles W. Ward, of Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Ward made an earnest appeal at the end of his sermon for financial support. Thirty thousand dollars, he said, were required each ceartic carry on the work of the mission, and the society was now \$3,500 in debt. The society's annual report has just been issued. It shows an expenditure on mission work during the last year of \$30,404 51. At furnished, and 71,054 meals. One hundred and nineteen thousand, five hundred and twenty persons have at-tended worship in the various chapels of the secrety and 62,343 have been visited in the city jails and hospitals.

The papers and magazines distributed numbered 87.667.
Bishop Horatio Potter is President of the society and John H. Boynton, of No. 23 Seaver-st., is treasurer.

THE DEBT OF ELIZABETH.

DISPUTE WITH THE SINGER COMPANY.

THE STATEN ISLAND PROJECT-A ROMANTIC PRO-POSED SUMMER RESORT. M THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TELEUNE. TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 20.-The Singer Sew-

ing Machine Company's new difficulty with the city of Elizabeth is more serious because the company has for a long time appeared indifferent to the continuance of business at the present location. An emment citizen conversant with the Elizabeth difficulty said yesterday: "The trouble may, I think, be traced to the enorm profits of the Singer Company. The Clarks and Mr. Mc-Kenzie have made such enormous fortunes from the business that they can afford to light a losing battle if they want to. The grave injustice that has been done inger Company by the city has so angered Mr. Me-Kenzie that he seems more auxious to have his own than to get his money." time appeared probable that difficulty between the company and city could be arranged so far as the bonds actually bonght by the company were concerned, but the money borrowed from the company by the city on Controller Leggett's false representations of the condition of the city eredit has caused the indignation which Mr. McKenzie manifests so scutely. This debt is considered by the latter and by many others an obligation in honor which should be a preferred claim. The city officials are freely charged with having a greater fondness for negotiation and litigation than of desire to settle the matter, and Mr. McKenzie's advocates breadly intimate that a little more severity with delinquent taxpayers who have votes and less with the Singer Company, which has none, would be more proper and effective. The company has maintained a praiseworthy abstention from local poli-tics in the past, but its present attitude brings it into the field and the 1,500 or 2,000 voters in the shops will be likely to accomplish much that the legal representatives of the company have not. If the Singer compileation could be adjusted, there is little reasonable doubt that the whole debt question would be settled in a short time. The acceptance

doubt that the whole deal question would be settled in a short time. The acceptance by the Singers of the fifty per cent proposition, which has been agreed to by other leading creditors, would enable the city to resume its ordinary fanctions. Mean while, the closing of the works is less serious than generally supposed, at least for the present. The company usually shats down for a fortuleit at Christmas, and this was merely auticipated by a few days. The failure to reopen in January would, however, put ausoiner phase upon the matter.

Mr. Winnan's storen Island banquet was great fun for most of the New Jersey newspapers, but it is admitted that the declarations of Mr. Garrett were more emphatic than was anticipated. There is still a magering belief that a portly Airican is concealed somewhere in the fonce, but the location is indeterminate. The strong and argent plea of District Attorney Keasbey on behalf of the briske witheme was somewhat surprising to many who were not aware that he had relations with the faithners company. The disposition among those in New Jersey who are not influenced by friendscap for existing these of travel as to put no obstacle in the way of the Baitimore and Ohio, although it cannot be believed that the company will be the gainer by selecting so difficult and remote a route. The arrangements of the Baitimore and Ohio have contemp at a terry across the Sound, and this would probably make a passenger route by way of Jersey City a necessity.

Inversor Abbett's health continues to be the source of one anxiety to his friends and of corten as anioy-internal parts. The care is that the Governor desires less than a reputation as an invalid.

Eacle Rock, near Ornze, is advertised to be sold,

### CLOSING THE ADVENT SERVICES.

At the Snal Advent services for the season at St. Chrysostom's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Seventhave and Thirty ninthest, list evening, the Rev. Aftred G. Mortimer, of St. Mary's Charen, Casileton, S. I., preached, and Morart's requirem mass was sung as an offertory authemby a choir of fifty voices. Every seat was occupied. Taking as a text the passage from St. Luke beamining: "Bat what went ve out for to see! A reed shaken by the wind!" Mr. Mortimer related the circumstances under which these words were uttered by the Paviour, in speaking of the mission of Jann the Baptist. In St. John, he raid, the people recognized a great religious character, and felt the influence of his spirituality resulting from constant communion with God. This was the power in St. John and in others that had most swayed men. The force of sancity was the attactive one in churches and in individuals. The church that was merily amiable—yielding its teneis; the church that was or the high-born only; the church that was only the home of scholars, would not oraw in the multitude. The church with a deficite rule and clear faith would on this. Chrysostom's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Seventh-

could be seen a desirate for a devent mission in Brooklyn Clering services of the Advent mission in Brooklyn were held last evening in Christ Church, in Besferdate. Calvary, Grace, and St. Mark's particles united with Christ Church in the service, which was well attended. The Rev. Dr. Landsey Parker, of St. George's Church, this city, officiated.

# SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF A CHURCH.

Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal The Eightcenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its fifteth anniversary vesterday. In 1835 the old edifice was built in Eightcenth-st., near Eighth ave., in the style of a Greek temple, a broad flight of stone steps leading between two tail Doric pilars to the entrance. Last summer the old building was transformed. The pilars and steps disappeared from the street, and now a handsome modern front of brick and sione occupies their place. On the east side is a tower, and the main entrance is by a broad arched doorway, with stathed glass windows above. The new arrangone, it have increased the seating capacity of the building. In the tower a study was made for the pastor, whose house adjoins the church. A parior was prepared for social gatherings and a kitchen was placed in the basement. The auditorium was refrescoed and reformished, and the choir callery was taken from the front of the church and put back of the pulpit. The entire cast of the change has been about \$20,000, of which \$15,000 has been risied.

During the week services have been held daily. The few, Dr. James M. King, the former pastor, preached the opening sermon, and the meetings during the week have been addressed by the few. Drs. Charles & Deems. Charles Martyn, R. & MacArthur, J. M. Worrall and others. Many of the former pastors attended the meetings. Yesterday the present nostor, the Rev. Dr. George E. Stobridge, conducted the services. Bishop Harris preached in the agorning Dr. King in the afternoon, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. J. P. Nowman. The frustees, who have superintended the changes in the church, are: Edward Berrian, Benjamin Q. Force, George H. Browsett, Ernest R. Stavey, Exbert Hischart, Matthias Abbott, Samuel A. S. Wilks, Isaac Sird, John H. Drew, James H. See, Wilks Basac Sird, John H. Drew, James H. See, Wilks Bears, Labout Berry, James B. Smith, Robert O. Jones and John McLeilan. ch celebrated its fiftieth auniversary vesterday. In

MR. BEECHER ON RELIGIOUS PARTISANSHIP.

"Hungering and thirsting after righteous-

ness" was the theme that Mr. Beecher selected for his discourse yesterday morning. Righteousness, he said, was the bost word after all; it was far older than the mane religion, which is of Latin derivation and not to be found in the Lable. So many shades of meaning have been thrown around the word religion that its exact signification is offentimes difficult to understand. But the word rightensness: a simply the obl word "rightness." Men are often heard to say that they desire religion, but few are found yearning to lead a life of recitione. "Men," said Mr. Beecher, "sometimes seek religion in a puculiar way. They enter the dark cathedral and and the overhanging arches listen to the service and come out asying, "I feel better." It had proven an opate to them. How many go to church saying, "Measure me; wherein do I break my recitinde; search me and try me and see if evil is in me." "Trere was, he said, a religion of partisanchips. The Methodist stands by Methodism and the Episcopal by his Church. In Boston annid the ortholoxy of cultivated religious congregations several kinds of ortholoxy existed. The first two or three paragraphs of the sermon are listened to to see if the minister is of the Andover school or not, I fhe is not, then his theology is wrong. Then there was the asthetic religion—pleasant, baimy. Taste was the onname religion, which is of Latin derivation and not to

INSTALLING DR. BURCHARD'S SUCCESSOR. A larger congregation than for many years attended the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, in Fortieth-st., near Lexington-ave., last evening. The Fortieth-st., near Lexington-ave., last evening. The new pastor the Rev. Dr. J. Ford Sutton, who succeeds the Rev. Dr. Burchard, was installed. Dr. Burchard, who was several years pastor of this church, resigned his charge last spring on account of increasing years and was made by the Presbytery pastor emericas. Services have since been continued in the church, but it was feared that the place might have to be abandoned, as the old congregation had gradually removed to distant parts of the city and the loss had not been indeed good. At a recent meeting of the Presbytery Dr. Sutton accepted the call from the church. He has been living in Philadelphia and for several years has not been in active uninisterial work. Yesterday morning he prenched to his new congregation. Last evening the sermon was delivered by Dr. Howard Crosby. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, made the charge to the pastor.

William Fisher, age twenty-two, of No. 98 East Fourth-st., was stabbed in the side by an unknown man, while standing at Second-ave, and Fifth-st., about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The wound is severe, but it is not considered dangerous. He was taken to

A COLORED WOMAN BADLY BURNED.

Emma Blanchard, colored, age thirty-seven, was seriously burned about the body yeaterday at her home. Eighth-ave, and Thirty-eighth-st. Her clothes caught fire from a stove. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

SYSTEMATIC CHEATING IN DELAWARE. MR. RICE'S DISCLOSURES FULLY SUSTAINED BY

PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZENS.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 18 .- The publication of Mr. Kiee's article in *The North American Review* on "Disfranchisement" in Delaware has attracted general attention here, where the facts are wall-known. Mr. Bayard's pecket-borough is so small both in territorial extent and population that every intelligent citizen in it can easily master the details of the question. Public judgment cannot be confused by crade generalizations based upon census tables and comparisons of percentnges of voting populations in various States. Every well-informed man in Delaware knows that the article was accurate in every respect and no attempt is made here to break the force of Mr. Rice's indictment of the political methods of the Dou.ocratic party. It is a notorious fact that Republicans are disfranchised here by sys-tematic trickery and deliberate cheating, for which Mr. Bayard is to be held largely responsible. Republicans do not assert that the legislation by which

the law of 1831 has been perverted for partisan purposes is aimed exclusively against negroes. On the contrary, they affirm, as Mr. Rice has stated, that it is directed against Republican voters generally. In 1880 the male population included 60,777 white and 13,331 black, the percentage of colored men being 22. Now there is no Republican in the State who charges that the negroes are intimilated and deprived of the right of suffrage by any of the high-hauded methods employed in the South nuring recent years. The real accusation is that white and colored Republicans alike are disfranchised by the working politicians of the Democratic party with dishonest devices similar to those practised successfully in every Southern State.

The testimony of public-spirited men in Delaware fully austains Mr. Rice's exceedingly moderate statement of facts. Authory Higgins, one of the ablest inwyers in the State, remarked to me this morning: "Of course, we are a disfranchised people in precisely the sense of that term explained by Mr. Kiee. The laws, nere, have been so utterly preverted for partisan ends that we no longer have a Republican form of Government. We are in the position of the American colonies before the Revolution. We have a system of 'taxation without representation."

Washington if astings is a native of Delaware, and vicepresident and general manager of the Seider & Hastings Company, large manufacturers of iron and steel. In 1882 he was the candillate of the Republican party for Lepresentative in Congress. He is equally explicit

ing Company, large manufacturers of iron and steel. In 1882 he was the candibate of the Republican party for hopresentative in Congress. He is equally explicit on this subject. He says:

The outline of facts, at the bottom of our disfranchisement, is drawn exactly as it is by Mr. Rice. The practical workings of our intolorable patisan laws may be explained by any number of iliustrations. In order to vote here, a man must be assessed and must pay at ax. So the first prerequisite to the right of suffrage is to have the viter's mane on an assessor's tax-list. The assessor completes his return in February of early year. Then a levy-court meets on the first Deesday in Marcit, as a court of appear to acratinize the assessment list and place on it such names as the assessor inso omitted. Butween the time of the completion of the list ty the assessor and the meeting of the levy-court it has been the casion of the Meyndidan party in Newcastio County, as a political organization, to ascertain from the posted list of the assessor the names of some Republican vaters as may have been dmitted by him, and to see to it that those in no season the names of some Republican vaters as may have been dmitted by him, and to see to it that those in now the purpose of taking them personally before the levy-en urt and having their names dniy enrolled.

I will stive you an example of one result of our efforts to comply with the law. In 1880 a committee of which I was a member ascertained that some nive hondred annies of Republican veters in Newcastic County had been omitted from the lists as posted by the assessors. Our committee thereupon look means to identify and assended those vofers. It was not easy to do this; for the microstyle process. From the county and newfer to get them before the levy-court they had to be code etch in groups, kept toxeller, traisported, longed and fed, for about a week. In the case of cachone of takes omitted vodes, seventy men before the form will migrot at the work and residence of the levy-court, and have

poli tax statute, which was originally intended as a fair and honest registry law. What they do complain of is the manipulation of the lists by Democratic assessors oter the authority of recent statutes approved by Bayard and passed by the Democratic Legislature for the express purpose of cutding down the Republican vote. In 1880 over 1,200 citizens whose names should have been placed on the assessment lists demanded in a body their restoration to citizenship. How was that demand met ! Every obstacle was thrown in the way of placing their names on the lists. The officials instead of acting in good faith frittered away time by unnecessary adournments and played with these citizens whose grievances it was their sworn duty to redress. The ordinary practice is for the assessors to drop from the lists as many Republican names as possible, practically dis-qualifying these voters for two years; and at the same me to keep as many names of Democratic delinquents as they choose upon the lists so as to enable party man agers before an election to pay the dues and bring out a all vote. Ordinarily this is done under legal sanction out sometimes the action is clearly illegal. In Newcastle County 500 Democrats who had open returned in 1880 as definquents, and whose names could not under the law of 1873 be placed upon the assessment lists within a year, were nevertheless enabled to vote in deflance of law; and when an appeal was made to the levy-court to ande this great wrong, no answer was made, nothing

was done. The Hon. E. G. Bradford, a direct descendant of Gov ernor Bradford, of Massachusetts, but a native of Dela ware, has been a member of the Legislature and is fully conversant with the political inequities practised in this State. He expressed his opinion, when I consulted him, with great deliberation, though with e just earnestness. give it to you in his own words:

No right-minded Delawarean, whatever may be his No regardinations, who understands the purpose and outreal additations, who understands the purpose and operation of the assessment and collection laws of this tate in their relation to the execute of the elective families can witness the exposure of that system before the chise can witness the exposure of that system before the country at large without a certain sense of humiliation. He is conscious that his State has been publicly disgraced. No one who has lent his countenance or support to that imagnitous system, if he be a man of any sensibility, can behold its public exposure without a secret feeling of shame and guilt. As a Republican of Delaware, keenly slive to the dishonor that has come upon the State, I find it difficult to mention the subject without the display of some warmth. Yet it is certainly best, for the sake of results, that the fegalized political fraud, which now grossly wrongs the Republicans of Delaware, under a Democratic State Administration, should have the light of National publicity shed upon it to the failest extent.

to the fullest extent.

The North American Review aptly summarizes the situation here when it says that "there seems to be no doubt that the old Commonwealth of Delaware is substantially in possession of a thoroughly organized band of pointeal conspirators, who have taken it out of the hands of the people and hold timder their own absolute dictation." The most cursory examination of the purpose and operation of our assessment and collection of political conspirators, who have taken it out of the hands of the people and hold tunder their own absolute dictation." The most cursory examination of the purpose and operation of our assessment and collection have will show that this language, though strong, does not go beyond the truth. The Constitution, adopted in 1831, provides that the cilizion who has paid a county tax within the space of two years next before an election, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector. When the Constitution was alopted we had a system of annual taxation; and we have a system of annual taxation; and we have a system of annual taxation now. That constitutional provision does not mean that a citizen shall have the right to yote, or to qualify himself to vote, in only one of the two years. It cl. arily means, on the contrary, that he shall have the right to pay a tax in either or both of the two years, and, paying a tax, qualify himself to vote. Yet, under the Democratic legislation of 1873, if a citizen, who is liable to pay only a poli tax, fails to pay the same in any year and is returned as a delinquent he is dropped from the assessment list for at least one year and thereby prevented from paying a tax for the succeeding year. Thus he becomes directly distranchised, so far as the right to vote depends upon the payment of a tax during the second year, and in the great majority of cases indirectly distranchised, so far as the right to vote depends upon the payment of a tax during the mext succeeding year, owing to the practical difficulties, under a Democratic administration, of our system, in getting replaced upon the assessment list.

Now, it is simply demonstrable that the purpose of this legislation is not the more efficient collection of the machinery for the massessment list. Collections are relieved of the necessity, which herefore existed, of making demand upon the taxable for the payment of a tax during the preceding year. It is equally mounted as a

of 1873 was to secure the payment of poli taxes through the fear of the taxable that if he failed to pay his rax he would be allevely calculated to work a double wrong. First, it would wrong the public, because it would deprive the county of the tax is the subsequent year, which the taxable would have been liable to pay if his name had not been dropped from the assessment his. Secondly, it would wrong the citizen hable to pay if his name had not been dropped from the assessment his. Secondly, it would wrong the citizen hable to pay a poli tax, because it would prevent him from paying a tax in the subsequent year, as to which tax he could not be in default, and thereby disfranches him so far as the right to vote upon that tax is concerned.

To disfranchise a citizen for the non-payment of a tax which the law will not permit him to pay is simply monstrons. The present system, which omits to previde direct methods for the enforcement of the payment of taxes and to grant the contention of the supporters of the legislation in question, seeks that result by striking at the most sacred right of the citizen, for the maintenance of which alone taxation is justifiable, is utterly subversive of the cardinal principles of Am rican liberty.

But one of the greatest evils of the laws of 1873 is the power practically conferred upon tax collectors, interior officers who are aworn servants of the public, from political design or mere whint to arbitrarily make or unmake voters by the thousand. For the collectors may under our system either return or not return as delinquents, as they may choose, those citizens who have failed to pay their poli taxes. Those who are returned as delinquent are robled taxes. Those who are returned as delinquent are robled taxes. Those who are returned and are now realized. Republican between delinquent taxpayers.

From such an iniquirous system nothing but evil results are to be expected. And these results have been and are now realized. Republicans are disfranchised in Delaware by the thousand, not

forbidden period of twelve months next after they had been dropped as delinquents.

But it is unnecessary to go more at large into the details of the practical operation of our assessment and collection laws. It is enough to say that they work an outrage upon the Republicans of Delaware and have disgraced the State. My opinion of the real nature and operation of the legislation in question was expressed in a speech made by me in the House of Representatives of this State in April, 1881, and to that opinion I still adhere. I then said, "the act of 1873, in its practical appearation, is a great political engine, worked by Democratic assessors, Democratic collectors, and Democratic levy-court commissioners, not for the purpose of a more efficient collection of the taxes due the public, nor with a view to furnish facilities to the citizens of this State for their qualineation to vice, but for the purpose of crashing out all opposition to the Democratic party laden with its injustice and its frand."

Watson R. Sperry, of The Wilmington Morning News,

Watson R. Sperry, of The Wilmington Morning News,

Watson R. Sperry, of The Wilmington Morning News, remarked:

"I do not consider it necessary to say anything in commendation or indorsement of Mr. Rice's excellent paper on our Delaware disfranchisement. His statements are all true, and can be illustrated in detail by abundant in stances. Still, I am not surprised that many pespie find it difficult to believe, or at least to compressend, the injustice and iniquity of the state of things here; because our condition has no parallel, that I anow of, anywhere else in the country. These people are like the traditional King of Stam, who decided that there could be no see in the world because waterdid not freeze my. In icid he of no mindons. The idea original to the King of Stam, seems to have been planfarized by The Eccaning Post, in its present determination to find a reign of positical purity and farness everywhere throughout the old slave States. All comparison of Delaware with Massachusetts is entirely beside the point, as any intelligent journalist ought to know, and would know if he really knew anything at all about the matter. Voters in Massachusetts pay a poil tax. Voters in Delaware are perfectly willing to do the same thing. But here, a poil tax is mait the condition of a poor man's right to the suffrage, and take every device of perverted haw is employed arrainst him too prevent him from paying it. And what abariesque upon locit it is, to argue that because Delaware, in certain years shows a vote of seventy-live per cent in her population of male adults, therefore she has no cause to complain of political disfranchisement. This is exactly like saying that a man who has had one leg and one arm cut of, who has a oreason to complain the problem as where here in Delaware is not to be solved by the revealations of one's immost consciousant, because he is still alive. Delaware lives, but outrageous partson laws have made her a cripple. Such a political problem as we have here in Delaware lives, but outrageous partson laws have made her a cripple.

M. K. SCHERMERHORN ORDAINED AS DEACON. A congregation which completely filled St. Thomas's Church witnessed the ordination service held there yesterday morning. Bishop Henry C, Potter officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Elreadrouit, the Rev. A Mackay-Smith, assistant rector of St. Thomas's; the Rev. Dr. Ziegeriust, of Pouchaerpelie, and the R.v. Robert C. Rogers. Bishop Potter made a brief address to those about to enter the University, in which he out insed its requirements and emphasized the accessity of self-efface ment and complete devotion to work. The Rev. Messrs. M. K. Schermerhorn, William Henry Weeks and the Rev. John Drisler was ordained as priest. Ar. Schermerhorn was formerly paster of the Unitarian Church at Newport, and is the author of several Unitarian works. Mr. Lott in entering the Protestant Episcopal Church has also somewhat modified his theological views. He was formerly paster of the Reformed Church at Rhinebock, N. Y. Mr. Drisler is a brother of Professor Drisler, of Columbia College. Thomas's Church witnessed the ordination service held

### THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. Yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE con-

tained a London letter from G. W. S. on personal and literary topics, Ber in letter on business and society, Askot letter on a pedestrian's experiences in India, Washington letter on nature and art at the Capital, Georgia letter about a famous moon shiners' retreat, North Carolina letter about the highland country in autumn; story, "A Christmas Goose"; half a dozen choice poems; Current Annadates: book reviews of Lord Tennyson's new volume, Life of "Sam" Bowles, "Fraumerta," and several other works; H. H. Boyesen on German University Life; "The Blue Monday Club"; art, musical and social reviews; In and Out of the Theatre: Five Young Actresses; Cremation in England; Inner Japanese Life; Many Men on Many Things; Under THE TRIBUNE Roof; together with numerous minor f-atures. There was as usual a special cable letter from G. W. S., and full reports of the world's news, leading topics

being as follows:

Foskigs.—Dispatch from Mr. Gladstone about
Home Rule in Ireland. — Many lives lost by
mine explosion in Siberia. — Charles Mollison
pleaded guilty to blackmarling Loid Clitiden. —
of life and property by typheon in Phil-

pleaded guilty to blackmaring Lord Cittden.

Great loss of life and property by typhoon in Philrppine Islands — Death of Stephen Barker
Guion in Liverpool.

CONGESS.—The Presidential succession bill in
the House. — Attorney-General Gariand's appeal
for money. — Petition of the Forlora Hope,
— Appointment of new committees. — The
Scante Committee on Mississippi River improvements.

DOMESTIC.—Continued efforts to save the imprisoned miners at Nanticoke, Penn. = Irish-Americans on the situation in England. = Dis-content of the Brockton, Mass., strikers. un Dakota. — Further trouble over the liquor question in Atlanta, Ga. — Given back her name; story of the marriage and divorce of a young girl, of Baltimore, — Daniel S. Eichards found guitty. — The American Baseball Association enjoined from expelling the Metropolitan (Plab.)

Club.

City and Suburban.—Smallpox in the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island. — The charges against E. H. Goff explained. — The charges the excise investigation. — Disappearance of a Long Island farmer. — The Brooklyn trank line railroad agreed on. — End of the Kissan library sale. — William Heath released from juit. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412)g grains), 87.34 cents. — Stocks dull and drooping, closing at about the lowest prices of the day.

Copies may still be had at the office or by mail. Price-for 16 pages-3 cents.

CALENDARS TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Read.—Non Demarters 1, 2, 11, 20, 25, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 6, 48, 1, 7, 74, 75, 76, 79, Law and Foct 254, 257, 216, 533, 304,

ASSUREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-PART II-Before Van Brunts, Nos Law and Fact 407, 281, 375, 376, 377, 382, 78 SURIME COURT-CROUTE-PART L.-Before Van Voral I. Cases on Nos. 681, 682, No day calendar.
SUPREME COURT-CROUTE-PART II.-Before Andrews J.-Cases on Nos. 301, 7656. SUPREME COURT—CRICUIT—PART III.—Before Andrews. ...
SUPREME COURT—CRICUIT—PART III.—Before Lawrence, I.

Case on, No. 55c, No. day calendar, Before Barrett, J. Stringme Count - Cinctur - Path 1v. Before Barrett, J. Nos. 2007, 1428, 1247, 1466, 1467, 1678, 1460, 1.03, 1342, 1267, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678, 1677, 1678,

COMMON PLEAS-EQUITY TERM-Before Aften, J.-No. COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TREM-PART I-Before Daly, C. L.

Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—THIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Lorrement
L—Nos. ILBS, 1393, 1397, 1392, 1363, 1399, 13.0, 1323, 1444
L—Nos. ILBS, 1379, 795, 1307, 1338, 1020, 1078.
CITY COURT—GENERAL TERM—Before Nehrbas, Hall and
Browne, J. J.—Appeals from orders. Appeals from judgments. ments.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—Adjourned thi December 22.

OFT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Before Judge craiceve and Assistant District Attorney Fedors.—No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,

COURT OF GENERAL SERIOUS-PART II.—Bolors Judge Cowing and Assistant District Attorney Pitagerald.—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18, 21, 22,